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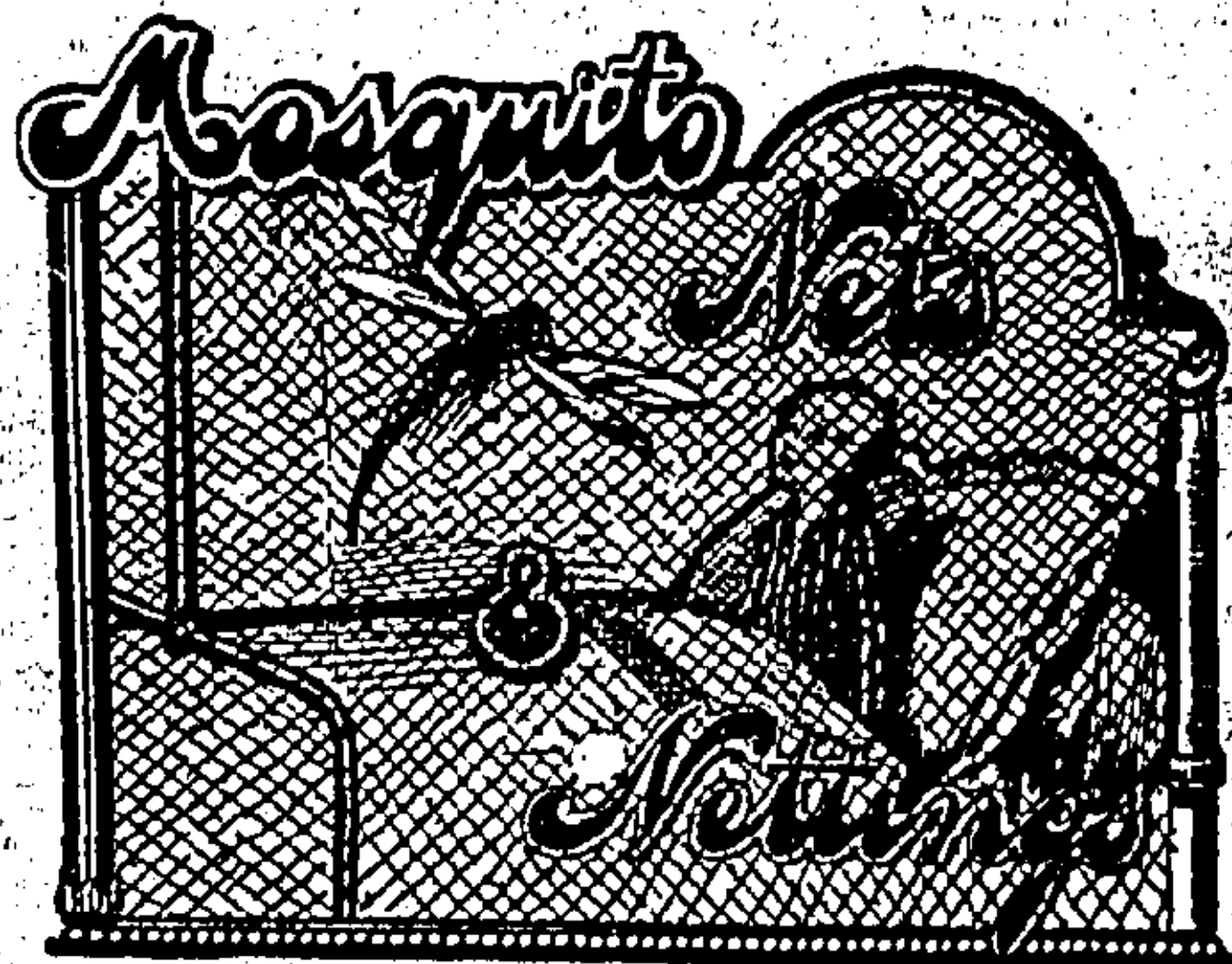
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714

THE DIPLOMATIC BODY AT PEKING.

The death of H.E. Don Luis Pastor, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, at Peking, which occurred on Monday evening after a long illness, once more raises a question which has previously been lightly touched upon in these columns: namely that of the position of Doyen of the Diplomatic Body. The late Spanish Minister, who was formally accredited to China in April, 1910, has officiated as Doyen on several occasions, notably at the formal inauguration of President Yuen Shih-kai, when Sir John Jordan, who was senior to him by nearly four years, was absent from Peking. After his return from leave some months ago, he automatically succeeded to the office as the result of the retirement of the British Minister. The Minister next in seniority to him, who will now become Doyen, is H.E. Balthazar de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, who has just returned to the Capital from a trip to the South.

In most Diplomatic centres the office of Doyen of the Diplomatic Body is a nominal one. The senior Ambassador or Minister merely takes precedence of his colleagues at all State functions, and acts as their spokesman in the conveyance of joint congratulations, or messages of condolence. Meetings of the whole Diplomatic Body are rarely if ever held. Only on very exceptional occasions would the Doyen have to address to the Government to which he and his colleagues are accredited, joint representations of other than a purely formal character. In Peking, however, the office of Doyen is one of the utmost importance. The Treaty Powers have numerous interests in common arising out of a succession of Treaties conferring "most favoured nation" treatment, regulating the Customs Tariff and procedure, excluding their nationals from Chinese jurisdiction, and providing for reparation for the Boxer Outbreak. Hardly a week passes that questions do not arise that necessitate joint representations from the Diplomatic Body to the Chinese Government. And if the present system were abandoned, and each Legation took upon itself the duty of addressing requests and protests to the Chinese Government, endless confusion and overlapping would result. The Doyen, therefore, has a position of great responsibility. He not only presides over the conferences with his colleagues. To him are entrusted the duties of drafting circulating and transmitting the despatches embodying their decisions, and of receiving, filing and circulating the Chinese Government's replies. A good Doyen, supported by an efficient staff, and familiar with all precedents and previous correspondence, can save his colleagues endless trouble, and also materially assist in guiding their decisions. While a Doyen who does not possess an adequate staff, or the requisite knowledge of the issues that have to be dealt with, may be the innocent cause of frequent delay and indecision in the presentation of the representations of the Diplomatic Body.

It is notorious that matters were far from satisfactory during Don Luis Pastor's last term as Doyen. He suffered from almost continuous ill-health. He had not an adequate staff for the discharge of the additional duties that were thrust upon him. And deservedly popular as he was among his colleagues, there can hardly have been one of them that did not deplore the transfer of the leadership of the Foreign Ministers from the British to the Spanish Legation. It is not our purpose, and would certainly not be becoming, to make any reflections upon the memory of the Minister who had represented Spain in Peking for exactly eleven years on the day of his death. But now that the responsibilities he endeavoured to shoulder with the inadequate aid of a single Spanish Secretary, and a British interpreter, have to be transferred to one of his colleagues, it seems opportune to consider the question of the succession to the Doyenship.

Next in seniority to the late Don Luis Pastor, as we have already mentioned, stands H.E. Balthazar de Freitas, Minister of Portugal at Peking, who assumed office on January 24th, 1913. His staff consists of a single Secretary-Interpreter, who to the best of our belief was born and bred in the Far East, and who can certainly have had no experience of Diplomatic work of the character which he will now have to undertake. The interests of Portugal in China are infinitesimal, and are practically confined to Macao. In the last Customs returns, Portuguese trade figures at 0.06 per cent. of the whole, only six vessels of a total tonnage of 1,402 having cleared in Chinese Ports in 1919. Conditions, therefore, hardly appear to warrant an increase of the Legation Staff sufficient to ensure the efficient discharge of the duties of Doyen. We doubt very much whether the Portuguese Minister relishes the idea of taking up that office, though he will doubtless be pressed to do so by the representatives of other small States who resent the idea that the post of Doyen should invariably be held by a Minister of one of the larger Powers.

The treatment of the smaller nations at Versailles, where the "Principal Allied" and "Associated Powers" assumed control of the Peace Conference, is largely responsible for this resentment. It must be doubted, however, whether the smaller Legations will derive any permanent satisfaction from the acceptance by one of their number of an office which cannot conceivably be filled with efficiency to which the Diplomatic Body became accustomed during the long term for which the late British Minister officiated. And rather than court inevitable comparisons and criticism they would surely be well advised to allow the office to pass into one of the larger Legations.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA AND EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

MR. SIMPSON'S DECLARATION.

A demand by China for the abolition of extra-territoriality will not be a problem of practical politics for 10 or possibly 15 years, emphatically stated Mr. B. Leckie Simpson, Adviser to the President of China and virtual director of the bureau of information of the Chinese Foreign Office when seen at the Grand Hotel at Yokohama. Mr. Simpson, more widely known by his pen name, Putnam Weale, was en route to America and Europe on the steamer *Kuiper* of *Asa* and it was in connection with the purposes of his trip that the subject of extra-territoriality came up.

China will not demand the abolition of extra-territoriality until her legal codes are completed, he continued, which will take close to 10 years longer. I know that certain of our friends have been going about the information that I am going to America and Europe to work for the abolition of extra-territoriality, but there is not a grain of truth in it. Mr. Simpson then explained the mission on which he is going to Canada, the United States and Europe, a trip which he expects to take him from six to eight months.

Mr. Simpson's mission to foreign countries is mainly to gather information regarding the attitudes and the contemplated policies of the governments of the foreign countries regarding foreign affairs, especially those concerning the Far East. He will transmit this information to the Peking Government, which will make use of it in formulating its foreign policy. "The League of Nations is in the melting pot now," he said, "and the Chinese President and Cabinet want to know what the leading nations of the world are going to do." He expects to spend from one to two months in Canada, the United States, England and France and then return and report to the Peking Government.

Incidentally Mr. Simpson will endeavour to disseminate some information concerning the Orient while he is in foreign countries, thus giving out as well as receiving information. He now has an engagement to speak at Carnegie Hall, New York City, and expects to give addresses, or lectures, in Washington, Chicago and several other cities. Mr. Simpson is accompanied by Mrs. Simpson. *Japan Advertiser.*

SEAPLANES ON UPPER YANGTZE.

SERVICE BETWEEN ICHANG AND SZECHUAN PORTS.

According to one of the local Japanese papers, a scheme is being launched to start a seaplane service between Ichang and Szechuan ports.

It will be remembered, states the report, that some time ago a seaplane was tried at Nantao by a returned student from France, who will use the same machine in an attempt to make a flight on the Yangtze River between Ichang and Chengtu. The machine is a French 1919 type, and is capable of flying 140 li an hour from Ichang to Chungking in 10 hours. Thirty passengers and mails can be carried on each trip, the expense of which will about \$7000. Each passenger will be charged \$60 per trip and this together with mail-carrying fee is expected to bring in profits which will in a short time repay the cost of the machine, \$30,000.

The paper points out that, should the scheme prove to be successful, it will greatly facilitate traffic and other communications between Ichang and towns in the interior of Szechuan, and will prove a great convenience to everybody concerned.

In conclusion, the paper states that the Szechuan railway project has been talked about for more than 30 years but nothing has resulted from it, steamship lines have been partly successful, but not so much as their promoters like to see, and an aeroplane service has been mentioned, but so far nothing has materialised. — *N.C. Daily News.*

What this country wants at present is not battleships; it wants five years at least of steady industrial production and of diminishing taxation. — *Reynolds's Advertiser.*

In this connection it should be emphasized that the question would have been solved automatically if the United States Congress had endorsed the proposal to elevate the American Legation to the rank of an Embassy. The other great Powers would then have felt compelled to follow suit, and the post of Doyen of the Diplomatic Body would have been taken in rotation by the ambassadors. The only argument that appeals to us in favour of what we should regard as a premature step, is that it would restrict the succession to the office of Doyen to Diplomats whose staffs were adequate for the efficient discharge of its duties. Practical considerations, rather than those of amour propre, ought, however, to convince the Chiefs of the smaller Legations that insistence upon a technical right may impair the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to the Diplomatic Body in Peking, many of which can only be carried out by joint action. And if recent experience be repeated, the representatives of the "Principal Allied and Associated Powers" may find it imperative, while conceding to the Doyen the ceremonial duties attaching to the office, to form a smaller circle within the Diplomatic Body, and conduct their business with the Chinese Government without his intervention. *Peking and Tientsin Times.*

CHINESE NEWS ITEMS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

SHANTUNG'S BUDGET—JAPANESE LOANS.

General Tien Chung-yu, military governor and collector of civil administration of Shantung, sent to the provincial assembly recently a dispatch on the financial position of Shantung for the 10th year of the Chinese republic (1921). The total annual revenue of Shantung, he said, was exactly ten million dollars; but expenditure amounts to nearly twelve million dollars. The Shantung provincial army costs about seven million dollars per annum and the remaining five millions are spent on civil administration, such as police, educational and various other purposes. Through a disbandment, two million dollars will be saved every year from 1921, so that the expenditure will equal the income of the province. But on account of the Hunan expedition in 1917, when this province sent two army divisions to Changsha and Yochow in the hope of subjugating Kwangtung, a loan of four and a half million dollars was contracted from the Japanese Bank of Korea and the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Corporation of Peking, in addition to the amount of three million and two hundred thousand dollars of short-term Japanese loans contracted also for military purposes by the former provincial governments of Shantung with the sanction of the Tuan Chih-jui and the Terauchi Cabinets. Further, with the exception of these Japanese loans, there are about one million and three hundred thousand dollars treasury bonds, which are to be redeemed this year. As these are due this year, the provincial government proposes an increase in the land tax to 50 cents on every tael for a period of five years. It is estimated that about two million dollars will be collected in the next ten years, that is to say, two million dollars per annum if the bill meets with the approval of the provincial assembly. The increase in the land tax will cease after five years and the proceeds will be specially kept for the payment of the Japanese loans and treasury bonds. This is the first time a proposal for an increase in the land tax has been made in the country and it is expected that the bill will be rejected by the assembly.

MORE MONEY WANTED FOR TROOPS.

With reference to the enlistment of new recruits for service in the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria and the Chinese Chambers of Commerce who describe it as a pretext for the further augmentation of his power and position. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has sent the following official despatch to the Peking Government:—

"Owing to the existing unsatisfactory situation in Mongolia and the ever-increasing menace of the Russian Bolsheviks from Siberia, the presence of large military forces is required for the suppression of the Hungtuzes or mounted bandits and for various other preventive purposes in Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang. Further, strong forces are required for guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway through which Russian, Bolsheviks and Communists might enter Chinese territory unless we are always on our guard against their entry." On account of this, the Mukden Government has given orders for the enlistment of two new mixed brigades of infantry, cavalry and artillery solely for service within Manchuria. For the maintenance of the new troops, the Peking Government is requested to grant the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per month from the "Salt" receipts of Manchuria. This amount of two hundred thousand dollars should be paid to the Fengtien Government every month regardless of the annual receipts from salt."

According to telegrams from Peking, these "requests" have been granted by the Ministries concerned.

CHINA'S AVIATION DEPARTMENT.

The Chinese Government's Aviation Department has been placed by Presidential Order under the command of the Ministry of War with General Ting Ching as its chief. He will manage the department under the direct instructions of General Chin, the Prime Minister. But both General Tiao Kun and General Chang Tso-lin refuse to put the branch aviation departments in Paoing and Mukden under the orders of the Central Government. The two High Inspecting Commissions want to make the aviation offices in Paoing and Mukden as units of the Chihli and the Fengtien armies independent of Peking, so that in case of emergency, they can use the aeroplanes and aviators without hindrance or interference.

The Aviation Department has sent in a memorial to the President concerning the proposed Peking-Shanghai air mail service to be inaugurated in July or August this year. According to the memorial, aviation development in China has been divided into three stages and the hope is expressed that China will be able to manufacture her own air machines within the course of the next ten years. Regarding the proposed flying from Tokyo to Peking by students of the Japanese Government aviation school in May this year, the Chinese Government has sent a note to the Japanese Legation agreeing to Japan's proposal under certain conditions.

CHINA'S NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Peking Government has sanctioned the removal of the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, Admiral Lan, to Nainzhan so that the Chinese Government Dockyard at Kaohsiangmin can be enlarged. The Dockyard requires immediate extension so as to make it one of the largest shipbuilding yards in the Far East. The new office of the Naval Commander-in-Chief will cost about two hundred thousand dollars which will be paid by the Kiangnan Dockyard.

A RUGBY-FOOTBALL PROBLEM.

What are the qualifications, asks *The Times*, apart from skill in the game, which should rightly entitle a rugby football player to inclusion in one or other of the four international teams? This ancient controversy is today more acute than ever. Wales in particular, already snubbed under the defection of some of her best players to the Northern Union, seems to suffer from the vague and sometimes contradictory conventions of the present system. Her chief grievance is in connection with the famous Newport club, which, though Newport happens to be in Monmouthshire and therefore in England, is essentially a Welsh combination, to say nothing of the fact that the name of the county is commonly bracketed with that of Wales in official documents. Yet two of the English side which recently defeated Wales at Twickenham belonged to Newport, while a third, though he has never played in Welsh football is a Welshman by name and, it is said, descent. The Welsh themselves, on the other hand, have an unwritten law that no Welshman playing in the London area (except for a university or hospital) will be picked for Wales unless he is a member of the London Welsh. From time to time anomalies arise in all four countries. To take, for example, an extreme but possible case, a boy whose father belongs by blood to one of the four may himself be born in a second, live or go to school or college in a third, and play as a young man for a club in the fourth. Which of the selection committees has a just claim on his services? Has England or Scotland the better right to a player of Scottish descent (and possibly accent) who joins an English club in London or the Midlands? There is, we believe, only one answer to all such questions. The decision should depend neither on the birthplace, nor on the place of residence, nor on the nationality of his father, but on the nationality of the player himself. In Europe, it must be remembered, there are not four but five countries concerned in the question. It should be as impossible for a Scotsman or Welshman to be asked to play for England or Ireland because he belongs to an English or Irish club as it would be for a Frenchman in the same position. International matches are essentially not club affairs. Their interest depends on the national genius and psychology of the play and the players. They are racial tests or they are nothing. We submit that a hard and fast rule on the lines here suggested would be more likely than any other plan to preserve their national character and put an end once for all to difficulties and disputes.

GERMAN OFFENCES DURING HOSTILITIES.

THE LEIPZIG TRIALS.

Sir G. Hewart replying to Mr. Bottomley in Parliament, detailed the steps which had been taken to bring to trial at Leipzig forty-five Germans charged by the Allies with offences during hostilities. Seven of the names on the list were put forward by the British Government. Three of these were submarine commanders, two of whom were charged with sinking hospital ships. The other four were persons against whom acts of cruelty against British prisoners of war were alleged. Complete evidence against these men was compiled by the British Government and delivered to the German Ambassador in London for transmission to Leipzig, but up to the present time the Government had received no information that any of these persons had been brought to trial. ("Shame.") Various technical difficulties had been raised by the German Government. It was in direct conflict with the facts to state that some of the cases had been dealt with by agreement or otherwise. He thought the time had now come when it was possible to say there had been unreasonable delay in bringing these men to trial. Some of the accused, he believed, were under arrest. The seven names contributed by the British Government were as follows:—

Lieut. Commander Patzig, who was charged with having sunk without warning the hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* and with having afterwards fired on and sunk the boats containing the survivors, with the consequent loss of 234 lives.

Lieut. Commander Neumann, who was charged with having torpedoed, without warning, the British hospital ship *Dover Castle*, when fully laden with sick and wounded, with the consequent loss of six lives.

Lieut. Commander Werner, who was charged with having sunk the British steamship *Torrington* and with having subsequently drowned the whole of the crew, with the exception of the master, by submerging while they were on the deck of the submarine.

And Neumann, Trienke, Muller, and Heinz, who were charged with acts of cruelty to prisoners of war at various prison camps in Germany.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor-trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Laxie, Fleuzel, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company). ADV. (63)

IMPENDING DEPARTURE OF
MR. F. B. I. BOWLEY

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GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS

COOL
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"AERTEX" CELLULAR IN COTTON AND LISLE

We have also a complete stock of
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TAILORING COMPANY.

I, the undersigned, I. LAM, hereby notify that I am still the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG TAILORING COMPANY of No. 10, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, Tailors, and have full power to receive moneys and give receipts on behalf of the said firm and to enter into contracts and pledge the credit of the said firm in the ordinary course of business.

I. LAM.

Dated the 26th day of April, 1921. [860]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DILWARA"
Arrived Hongkong, on April 26th, 1921.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings or carries—
From MALACCA, SINGAPORE, KAIKOR, HONGKONG, and other ports.
From Persian Gulf, B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Monday and Tuesday. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

Agents,
HACKINSON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [858]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by May 2nd, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [859]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.) HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA ROCHELLE, PALICE, GENOA, LISBON and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ALCOH"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th April, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th April, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. [860]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENALDER" Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 30th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th May, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1921. [849]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE hereby beg to give notice that we have appointed Mr. BERNARD DONALD CRAWFORD MORGAN to be Manager of our Hongkong Branch (Imports and Exports) as from May 1st, 1921.

CARTERS.

17, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. [847]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEATHER permitting, the CHALLENGE ROUND of the OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

R. & H. HANCOCK v. M. W. & M. K. LO will be played on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, at 4.30 P.M.

Reserve Seats \$1 each. Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.

After the match the Prizes won during the Tournament will be presented. [845]

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT SPORTS.

THE "WILTSHIRE REGIMENT" will hold their REGIMENTAL SPORTS on THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, at 1.30 P.M., at SOCKPOOD.

Major C. A. LAW and the Officers will be "At Home" on the ground, and will be very glad to see their friends, if they will kindly accept this notice as an invitation. [853]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

M. H. J. B. ROSS, C.O. MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., No. 7, Queen's Road Central, has been appointed Honorary Secretary.

Members desiring cards for visitors are requested to apply to the Treasurer, No. 5, Queen's Road, Central.

By Order,
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1921. [848]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, MAY 7th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1921. [828]

BY APPOINTMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1921, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

7,000 lbs. PORK.
773 lbs. CELERY SEED.
Sound condition.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [839]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"KWATSIANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 21st, 1921. [840]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AWA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 1st May, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives: an appointed hour on THURSDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1921. [836]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Messrs P. Q. AD, AP, AW, BP, EG, BR, BV, KX LM.

TWO LET.—OFFICE To Let in Alexandra Buildings. Apply A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. [82]

WANTED.—Lady anxious to secure experienced HOUSE BOY would be glad to have same recommended by family leaving for home. Letters Box LN, c/o Daily Press Office. [81]

SWEET PEAS.—For Sale a few packets of seed saved from my own plants. Delivery now or at proper sowing season. A. NICOLL, Quarry Bay. [83]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession. Apply to—
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No. of Ice Cans—95.
Weight of Block 150 lbs., size 8 1/2" x 15" x 42".
Compressor Fully—40" dia, 3 1/2" face.
Speed—160 R.P.M.
Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser—12 pipes 19 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and Accessories.

Also
One 20 B.H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant.
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ACEAL/REISS & CO.,
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Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. [846]

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[11]

MARRIAGE.

SLOPER—PRUEN.—At the Peak Church, on April 25th, 1921, Capt. J. S. SLOPER, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., to Lucy, youngest daughter of Dr. W. L. PRUEN, Hastings, England, and China. Singapore and Shanghai papers please copy. [857]

DEATH.

DANENBERG.—At Shanghai, on April 26th, MARIA ESPERANCA, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. A. C. DANENBERG, of Russo-Asiatic Bank.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES Vaux Rd., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27th, 1921

AN UNCONVINCING DEFENCE

The defence of Government policy by H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT in the Legislative Council Chamber on Monday cannot be said to be convincing. His Excellency thought it was a misapprehension to say that the Government is imposing on the present generation of taxpayers greater burdens than they should bear, and that part of the burden should be borne by posterity; but nothing that His Excellency said in objection to the borrowing of money for permanent public works appeals to us as strong argument against a policy which every municipality in the United Kingdom adopts. His Excellency spoke of the "usual practice" in the self-governing Colonies of borrowing money on the basis of a prospectus which includes a schedule showing remunerative works to which the money raised would be devoted, and he said that in Hongkong we had practically no public works of a "reproductive" nature. We cannot agree that in this statement His Excellency correctly represents the "usual practice" in the Overseas Dominions, but the point is immaterial in view of the indisputable fact that in the United Kingdom municipalities are permitted to borrow within a fixed limit (60 per cent. of the assessable value, we believe) on the general security of the municipal revenue, for public works of almost any character. In this Colony the view is undoubtedly

widely held that many of the public works for which we are now raising revenue by taxation should fairly be constructed out of loans, so that the burden would be shared by the next generation which will probably derive the chief advantage from many of the present undertakings.

Take the road system on the Peak. Special reference was made to this by His Excellency, who said that future generations to whom it is going to be of "immense service" would recognise the policy as a far-seeing one. We should like to see the recognition taking the practical form of paying part of the cost. Sir HENRY MAY used to refer to road development as "remunerative works," and it is, of course, expected, or perhaps we should say hoped, that every road constructed will lead to development which will assist the public revenues of the Colony. It is something new to be told that in this Colony we have practically no public works which can be said to produce revenue. We have sufficient sympathy with our posterity in the Colony to hope that this is a view which will be falsified by events.

Another point in His Excellency's speech that rather astonishes us is the statement that the Government has had to put forward larger budgets since the war because certain public works during the war had to be held in abeyance, in order that the Government might have as much money as possible to send to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war. Turning back to the Budget speech made by H.E. Sir REGINALD STUBBS in October, 1919—just a year after the Armistice—we may read: "There has been in recent years, as honourable members are well aware, a considerable expansion of the work done by the Public Works Department. During the war any increase of the staff was, of course, impossible, but with the return to more normal conditions, and with a large programme of public works in progress and in prospect, a considerable strengthening of the Department is required."

We have no recollection of any public works being held in abeyance in order to save money to be contributed to the Imperial Exchequer, although surplus revenue was devoted to the war chest. Nor can it be said that there was any remarkable restraint—perhaps "decline"—would be the better word—in expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. For the purposes of comparison we append a table showing what the annual Estimates have been for expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary during the last eleven years:—

1911	1,089,400
1912	1,147,980
1913	1,693,300
1914	2,130,800
1915	2,229,785
1916	1,270,400
1917	1,545,400
1918	1,085,800
1919	2,610,450
1920	2,973,700
1921	4,967,400

This table tells the story of the rise in expenditure on public works extraordinary very clearly. We do not know if the estimates are to continue to rise at the same rate of progression in the next three years as they have done in the past three years, but if they are, and unless the Government is prepared to adopt a loan policy for such work, it is about time the Legislative Council insisted on a strict limitation of the sum to be devoted every year to this purpose. This is clearly the public feeling in the matter.

We see nothing to regret in the fact that by the sale of Crown land the Government is drawing upon what it is pleased to regard as "a capital resource" in existence of public revenue. Unless the Government is itself prepared to undertake the development of the Crown lands, we are unable to see that it is a public benefit to retain them. By their sale for development by private enterprise these lands immediately become contributors in rates to the public revenue, and we should like to see this development encouraged by a more liberal policy than is at present adopted in regard to the sale of Crown lands.

It is to be hoped that with the new revenue which is being provided by recent legislation the Government will find itself in a position before many years have passed to afford the community some measure of relief. But that hope is clearly contingent on some assurance that there will be no more millions of dollars required to pay losses on Government rice transactions, no more heavy debts on the University to liquidate, and no further revisions of Civil Service salaries costing the community an additional

million dollars a year. These three items alone have cost the Colony within the last couple of years no less than six million dollars, while at the same time we have suffered a loss of about four millions a year in Opium revenue, through "decreased sales" which His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT is constrained to suspect is largely the result of the increased smuggling of cheaper opium into the Colony. These are a few of the points which the members of the Legislative Council representing the general interests of the taxpayers in the Colony need to ponder over.

Mr. Harris Palmer Jones, an American lawyer, who was travelling in the East chiefly for pleasure, but decided to make a break in his travels in Peking, died there last week of small-pox.

Passports held by foreigners entering Japan must have been issued by Japanese officials abroad within a twelve month of their landing in Japan, according to amended regulations which have been issued.

The strike of the miners at the Ashio copper mine, Japan, is over. The fact that the Company has recognized the miners' union is commented on by newspapers as evidence of Labour's improved position in Japan.

The *Mainichi* (Tokyo) says that, in view of the general situation in the Far East, the Japanese naval authorities have decided to accelerate the construction of five new gunboats to be commissioned for guard duty on the Yangtze.

It may interest our readers to know that the Blue Funnel line steamer *Accusius*, a sister-ship to the *Anchises*, except that the arrangement of her cabin accommodation is different, will be sailing homewards about August or September next.

According to the Chinese Press, the strike of the teachers is spreading throughout the provinces, where the educational funds have frequently been misappropriated by the militarists. The teachers in Shantung, Fukien and Hupeh, according to telegraphic information, have threatened to walk out unless their arrears are paid at once, and a fixed source of revenue is set aside for meeting educational expenditure.

The return of notifiable diseases for the past week records the occurrence of three fatal cases of plague, and fourteen of small-pox—all but one of the latter fatal. One case of plague, and one of small-pox was imported. There were five cases of enteric fever during the week, and two of paratyphoid fever. One of the enteric patients died. Of five cases of cerebro-spinal fever, one was fatal. Three people died from influenza.

As it has been discovered that many Chinese and foreign trained doctors whose medical knowledge is insufficient, have opened hospitals and practised medicine, the Ministry of the Interior, says a Northern Chinese paper, has decided to put a stop to the irregularity. The authorities have instructed the police offices not to register the opening of any hospital if the doctors there are not properly qualified, and have not undergone official examinations.

The latest Kowloon "tiger" has proved to be a wolf. At all events a female wolf has been trapped by the villagers of Chun Lung, but as this village is a considerable distance from Hok On where some strange animal has lately been preying upon the pigs owned by the villagers there is some doubt still as to whether by the killing of a wolf at Chun Lung the territory of Kowloon has been rid of the mysterious animal which has been causing consternation to the villagers of Hok On.

A corporal of Infantry and a Horse Gunner were indulging in a mild altercation on the merits of their respective regiments, and the former was having his innings.

"Ours Artillery!" he roared. "Strowth, 'oo ever 'ard of ye? Why you've'n't got no band worth calling one, you've'n't got no colours, and you've'n't got no honours!"

"Hey, what about Ubique?" interposed the Gunner.

"Ubique," sneered the linesman. "Yes you've got that—but nobody knows where the blazes that battle was fought!"

BRITISH BUDGET:

WAR BONDS AND NEW LOAN.

MINERS' STRIKE:

OWNERS' NEW OFFER.

REPARATION PROBLEM:

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH BUDGET.

NO NEW TAXATION.

AN "IMMENSE ACHIEVEMENT."

London, April 26th.

The outstanding points in the Budget statement, introduced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons this afternoon, were no additional taxation, the removal of the additional taxes on sparkling wines and cigars imposed last year, which it was found restricted consumption. Legislation is being introduced to terminate the Excess Profits Tax. Despite the changed conditions the realised surplus of £230,000,000 was only £370,000 under last year's estimates. The Foreign Debt was reduced by £117,000,000, including the United States debt, which was reduced by £75,000,000. The reduction in the past two years had been £203,000,000, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain anticipated a further reduction of £103,000,000 in the ensuing year. It is estimated that the surplus of revenue over expenditure during the forthcoming year will be £284,000,000.

In introducing the Budget Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the past year was one of the most remarkable in our financial history. Trade was prosperous and the prospect rose when last year's budget was framed; then a deep depression suddenly descended in the Autumn. Nevertheless, his estimate of revenue of £1,418,300,000 had been exceeded by £6,300,000, and the realised surplus was £230,000,000. In the course of reviewing the revenue, he said that the Corporation Tax was disappointing, owing to the difficulty of putting it in operation, but he thought it would justify itself. It had produced only £280,000 instead of £3,000,000; £230,500,000 had been applied to debt reduction in the past year, the internal debt being reduced by £128,000,000 and the floating debt by £37,000,000. The foreign debt had been reduced by £117,000,000 to £1,101,500,000 on March 31st. We had paid off in the United States in the past twelve months nearly £75,000,000 and in Canada £20,000,000. We had paid off our debt to Japan, Spain, the Argentine, Uruguay and Holland. Except for the comparatively small debt we owed the Allies, who, however, were far more largely indebted to us, and a generous loan of £5,000,000 made to us by the Straits Settlements and Mauritius—(Cheers)—our only debt outside the United States and Canada was £6,380,000, which would be paid to Sweden on maturity in the summer. Arrangements had been made with Canadian bankers to pay off the balance of £125,000,000 owing in monthly instalments ending April 1st. "We have performed the immense achievement, which no other belligerent country had even attempted, of reducing our external debt by £203,000,000 in two years. The estimated total ordinary expenditure for 1921-22 was £274,000,000, and the revenue, after dropping the Excess Profits tax and with two small changes, was estimated to be £1,053,000,000. A substantial proportion of the balance must be kept in hand to meet liabilities arising from the coal strike losses. Any receipts in respect of reparations would be applied to debt reduction. It is estimated that there is a possibility of redeeming the debt from the ensuing year's surplus by £103,000,000."

Mr. Chamberlain said there would be no further reduction in taxation during the current year, but there would be a couple of adjustments. He admitted he was wrong last year regarding the effect of increased duties on champagne and cigars. That was partly, however, due to trade depression. There would be a new fixed duty on sparkling wines at 15s. per gallon, instead of the 7s. fixed and an *ad valorem* charge of 33s. per cent. He anticipated a small increase in revenue from this. The *ad valorem* duty on cigars would be abandoned. It was expected to collect £150,000,000 arrears in Excess Profits this year, and a smaller sum the next. £200,000,000 of the debt has been dealt with and it would be necessary to re-borrow the difference between that and the sum available for debt redemption. The present time was unfavourable for an attempt to fund the floating debt but the time had come when a serious effort should be made to secure the conversion of some National War Bonds maturing not later than 1923 into longer dated securities. Prospects were being issued that night offering National War bondholders a new three-and-a-half per cent. Conversion Loan, redeemable at par in 1921, the rates to vary according to the different classes of Bonds, of which £100 would be exchangeable at from £183 to £169 according to the date of maturity. The total amount of the Bonds outstanding, to which the offer applied, was £203,000,000, and if all were converted, the resulting figure would just exceed £1,000,000,000. This loan was a necessary preliminary to funding the floating debt. The new conversion loan over forty years represents a return of between 114s. and 118s. per cent.

Mr. Chamberlain, concluding and reviewing the Treasury programme of the past two years, said "The foundation was laid for a steady recovery, when industrial disputes were settled and trade could again revive. We had wiped off a large part of our foreign debt, had restored international credit and had made it clear to doubters that we could and should continue to hold the proud position of the premier financial centre of the world."—(Cheers).

The alterations as regards the sparkling wines and cigars operate from May 10th.

VIEWS ON THE BUDGET.

London, April 26th.

City circles are of the opinion that the most sensational feature of an otherwise colourless budget is the generous terms of the new loan, the object of which is to wipe out £233,000,000 of National War Bonds maturing from now to 1925. The new loan becomes a permanent loan similar to Consols, but the terms will arouse the envy of holders of Consols. It is hoped that by securing cheaper money, industry will be given a big stimulus. Critics of the Government, however, declare that the budget is a necessary evil, and that it puts the majority of Parliamentarians into the "doldrums." Mr. J. M. Hogg says that the budget is the calm before the storm, which will be upon us between 1923 and 1925, when the war debt maturities must be faced.

After the Budget speech, members followed member in declaring that the country could not this year raise anything like £1,050,000,000, and that, further, the estimate of revenue were realised, the net result would be to intensify the economic depression, increasing the legions of unemployed.

The *Times* asks where are the drastic reductions in expenditure. It recalls the Premier's statement in a letter to Ministers on August 20th, 1919, ordering them to reduce expenditure or to make room for those who can. It declares that that is the public temper to-day.

WAR BONDS CONVERSION.

LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED.

London, April 26th.

The 1922 War Bonds will be exchanged for the new loan at 153 per cent., and the 1923 at 160 per cent., in order to encourage early conversion. A commission of 5s. per cent. will be paid to banks and stockbrokers on Bonds converted not later than May 18th.

ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD'S APPEAL.

London, April 26th.

Archdeacon Wakeford's appeal to the Privy Council has failed.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

Paris, April 26th.

M. Briand has announced that the Supreme Council has definitely been convened for the morning of April 30th in London.

PREPARATIONS AT DOWNING STREET.

London, April 26th.

Preparations for the meeting of the Supreme Council at Downing Street, on April 30th, are proceeding apace. M. Loucheur, the French Minister of the Liberated Regions, has already arrived in London, and a number of French experts are arriving to-day to confer with British experts, on April 27th, as regards the proposed means of compelling Germany to fulfil her obligations.

M. Briand, Marshal Foch, General Weygand, M. Berthelot, arrived on April 26th, when the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, the Belgian Finance Minister, and Count Sforza will also be here.

M. Briand informed the French Cabinet that the duration of the conference in London would depend on the new German proposals. If these were not acceptable the conference would last only a few days. If, as was improbable, they were acceptable, a week would be required to consider a possible basis of fresh negotiations.

In the meanwhile, there is no news of the contents of the German Note to America, which Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the State Department had not received till yesterday evening.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT BRITAIN TO SUPPORT FRANCE.

London, April 26th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George stated that following informal conversations at Lyngne M. Briand promised that in the course of a few days he would supply the British Government with further detailed information as to the nature of the French plans and proposals. When received, the Cabinet will consider the whole subject and instruct delegates to represent the Cabinet at the conference on April 30th. Mr. Lloyd George declared that if the further German proposals were unsatisfactory, the British Government would support France at the forthcoming conference in proposals for the occupation of the Westphalian coalfields. If further coercive measures were contemplated they would be communicated to the House before action was taken.

Mr. Lloyd George added that he might have further information on Thursday.

Paris, April 26th.

In consequence of Germany's refusal to transfer the Reichsbank reserves to Cologne or Coblenz, the Reparations Commission has demanded that a milliard gold marks be handed over to them at the Banque de France by April 30th. The Commission expresses disinclination to discuss the relations between the Imperial (German) Government and the Reichsbank, but is convinced that if the former has goodwill it has every means of complying with the Commission's demand.

NEW GERMAN OFFER.

Paris, April 26th.

Havre's representative in Berlin has on the best authority that the new German offer was handed to-night to the American representative.

RUBBER TRADE DEPRESSION.

SUGGESTION OF FORMING BUYING CORPORATION.

London, April 26th.

The *Indie Rubber Journal* suggests that producers form a corporation with a capital of £17,500,000, to buy rubber up to 27d. per pound and not sell it below half a crown per pound. Planters in the Dutch Indies, the journal says, should form a similar company to work in unison with the corporation.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINERS' STRIKE.

OFFER BY OWNERS.

London, April 26th.

The conference between the coalowners, the miners, and the Government has been adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow. The official report states that the conference considered a statement of the coalowners. This makes proposals for a durable settlement. Firstly, wages shall depend upon ability to pay; coalfields are to be divided into agreed areas. Secondly, there shall be standard wages and standard profits. Wages shall be the first charge on the industry. The surplus revenue of an area shall be divided between owners and miners. Proposals for temporary settlement are that, for three months, wage reductions in each area shall be uniform, not exceeding the amount fixed by the Government, owners and miners for each month. The owners shall receive no part of the surplus revenue of any area if the effect is to reduce wages in a previous month, nor shall they take standard profits, wholly or partially, if the result is to reduce wages by more than the maximum fixed. The Government shall, where necessary, make such contribution to any area as will prevent the reduction exceeding the maximum fixed for that month.

RAILWAYMEN NOT TO HANDLE COAL.

London, April 26th.

It is officially announced that the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has instructed its members not to move coal from colliery sidings pending a settlement of the miners' dispute, also not to handle coal from overseas.

TROUBLE OVER ORDER.

London, April 26th.

While it is generally felt that there is now a glimmer of hope of a settlement of the coal strike owing to the new terms of the owners, the official order to railwaymen not to handle coal is a most disturbing development, for six men obeying the order at Nottingham have been suspended and a sympathetic strike of others is feared.

AMERICA'S GLORIOUS DEAD.

TAKEN FROM VERDUN TO AMERICA.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Moving scenes marked the passing through here of boats bearing the bodies of 98 Americans who fell at St. Mihiel, and who are being transported along the river from Verdun to Antwerp for conveyance to America. Troops rendered military honours as the boats, covered with flowers, moved to the quay, where they were awaited by leading officials and delegations of ex-Servicemen. After sympathetic speeches to the officers accompanying the convoy, wreaths were laid on the coffins and the boats resumed their journey, cavalry accompanying them along the river bank. Large crowds on both sides uncovered as the solemn procession wended its way.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

WAR SECRETARY'S DISCOVERY.

Washington, April 26th.

The War Secretary, Mr. Weeks, has asked Congress to legislate limiting the grant of patents to foreigners. He said that two hundred and one ordinances patents had been obtained by Germans since January 1st, all of which have been transferred to Krupp's at Essen.

ANZAC ANNIVERSARY.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

London, April 26th.

Speaking at the London Australians' celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Anzac landing at Gallipoli, Mr. Winston Churchill made an interesting reference to the forthcoming Dominions Conference, which he described as "the first meeting in peace time of the Imperial Cabinet." The Empire had to find a way out of the difficulties into which we were plunged by the chaos of war, re-establish prosperous conditions of trade throughout the Empire, and carry forward the sense of co-operation which grew up during the war. Britain had taken the utmost pains to place before her overseas colleagues information regarding the subjects for discussion and to receive from the latter suggestions for additional topics. Mr. Churchill looked forward to a successful conference.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to justify the Gallipoli expedition, citing a German statement of 1915 that if the Dardanelles were forced the war would be decided against Germany. Mr. Churchill maintained that instead of fighting the hopeless and disastrous battles of Loos and Champagne, half of the reinforcements and shells necessary for same would have overwhelmed Turkey. He considered that all the present evil—the downfall of Russia, chaos in the East, the exhaustion of economic resources, the almost fatal embarrassment of the financial position—flowed from the prolongation of the struggle due to failure at the Dardanelles, which he ascribed to errors and divided councils in London.

IRISH PROBLEM.

LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

London, April 26th.

Lord Derby, in an amended denial with regard to his visit to Ireland, admitted in a speech at Liverpool that he went with the Premier's cognisance. He obtained interviews with a number of personages in Ireland on the understanding that he communicated the results to Mr. Lloyd George. He intended paying a further visit to Ireland, but admitted that he was depressed with the situation there. Lord Derby went incognito in order to avoid pressmen.

END OF WAR.

SENATE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Washington, April 26th.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has reported favourably upon the Knox resolution to declare a state of war with Germany ended.

MARINE ENGINEERS' THREAT.

OUTLOOK IN UNITED STATES.

New York, April 26th.

A great strike of marine engineers and allied workers is threatened for May 1st. Trade union circles state that British engineers have deferred negotiating with the employers until April 29th in order to await the outcome of the situation in America.

BEDFORD BY ELECTION.

MR. KELLAWAY RETURNED.

London, April 26th.

The Bedford by-election resulted as follows:—
Mr. Kellaway (Coalition Liberal) 14,397
The Postmaster-General 14,397
Mr. Riley (Labour) 9,731

THE TYROL PLEBISCITE.

Vienna, April 26th.

An Innsbruck telegram says that the results so far of the plebiscite in the Tyrol show that 80,000 have voted in favour of union with Germany and 1,200 against.

In Britain there is a body of people whom we can call the "Grand Order of the Fusiliers," who are always worrying about other parts of the Empire. The Hon. W. S. Fielding (Canada).

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SIR ROBERT HO TUNG IN AUDIENCE.

Peking, April 26th.

President Hsu Shih-chang received Sir Robert Ho Tung in audience this morning.

President Hsu Shih-chang, among other subjects, questioned Sir Robert Ho Tung concerning the Chinese in Hongkong, evincing interest in the University and in the intellectual advancement of the Chinese.

President Hsu Shih-chang expressed great pleasure at Sir Robert Ho Tung's connection with the industries in Hongkong, and remarked that he hoped for greater interest in the industrial development of China.

SIR R. E. STUBBS AND SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AT THE PALACE.

President Hsu Shih-chang entertained H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Hongkong, and Sir Robert Ho Tung at luncheon at the Palace subsequently.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE QUEEN RECEIVES ASIATIC GUESTS.

London, April 26th.

Her Majesty the Queen received the Siamese Minister, Mr. Navarath, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Koo.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Ottawa, April 26th.

The Premier announced that the Dominions Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June would discuss the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE AT MALTA.

Malta, April 26th.

There was a most impressive ceremony at the Naval Cemetery at Bighi this morning, when the Japanese Crown Prince visited the graves of the Japanese interred there during the war, accompanied by Admirals de Robeck, Webb, Barttelot, and Shand, also by Prince Kanin and Baron Chinda. At the entrance to the cemetery was a guard of honour composed of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Crown Prince and Prince Kanin first laid three wreaths, one on behalf of the Emperor, and one on behalf of the Japanese nation, at the foot of the memorial in honour of the Japanese lost during the war, after which his Imperial Highness stood and paid his respects to the glorious dead. Then the Japanese ratings were drawn up and likewise paid homage to the dead. A Japanese staff officer read the Japanese funeral service. Admiral de Robeck assured the Crown Prince that the Japanese graves were well-tended at the hands of British comrades. Later the party returned to the *Katori*, after which the Crown Prince visited St. John's Church. Wherever his Imperial Highness goes he is respectfully acclaimed by the crowds.

AT SAN ANTONIO, PALACE.

Malta, April 26th.

General Plumer's "At Home" in the San Antonio Palace was a brilliant affair. It was favoured by ideal weather, for which Malta's Spring is famous, and the company, comprising the *elite* of the island and the Gardens, which are one of the beauty-spots of the island, in gorgeous array of variegated flowers, presented a striking picture of life and colour. The Prince, who was manifestly delighted, stayed till the end of the evening. H.H. is giving a State dinner aboard the *Katori*. Prince George will be among the guests.

CHINESE ENVOY IN EUROPE.

London, April 26th.

The presentation of the Doctorate of the University of Paris to Chu Chih-chen, on behalf of the President of China, was conducted with great ceremony. About two thousand were present, including ex-President Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, General Fayolle, M. Painlevé, and Cardinal Dubois. M. Millerand was specially represented. Speeches were delivered by the Rector of the University, Chu Chih-chen, M. Painlevé and members of the French Institute and of the Academy.

Chu Chih-chen arrives in London on the 30th inst. and will present the King with an autograph letter from the President.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE SOBONNE.

Paris, April 26th.

A number of French and foreign notabilities of the political and literary worlds, including Marshal Fayolle, ex-Premier Poincaré, and most of the Professors of the Law and Philosophy Faculties, gathered in the Aula at the Sorbonne for the solemn presentation to the Chinese Envoy, Chu Chih-chen, of the Diploma awarded to the Chinese President by the Paris University. M. Leon Bérard, Minister of Public Education, gave a dinner in honour of Chu Chih-chen.



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CHRIST AND DIVORCE. ARCHDEACON'S REMARKABLE BOOK.

The Archdeacon of Westminster, the Ven. B. H. Charles, has published a momentous treatise on "The Teaching of the New Testament on Divorce" (Williams and Norgate, 6s.), in which he impugns the authenticity of the "proof texts" on which the Church has based its non-possimus on the divorce question.

Canon B. H. Streeter, Fellow and Lecturer, Queen's College, Oxford, writes the following review of the work.

"It is not easy to find anything new to say on this subject, but Dr. Charles has succeeded; and what he says must at least demand very serious consideration."

His main contention is briefly this:—According to Deuteronomy (xxii. 29) adultery is punishable, not with divorce, but with death. Divorce of a wife by a husband is allowed (xxiv. 1-2), but on other grounds.

These other grounds are defined by the vague phrase: "if he hath found some unseemly thing in her." At the time of our Lord the interpretation of this phrase divided the Pharisees with violent controversy up to the point of bloodshed.

The school of Shammai said the "unseemly thing" meant unchastity; the school of Hillel averred that it included any cause, whatever, even the seeing of a more pleasing woman. It was this disputed point: Is divorce permissible for any cause? that was referred to Christ for His opinion.

Therefore, argues Dr. Charles, it is to this disputed question alone—not to the undisputed question what happens in a clear case of adultery—that our Lord's reply is relevant.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The old law punishing adultery with death was changed, shortly after our Lord's death, to a law substituting divorce of the woman as the penalty. This divorce was not optional, but obligatory; and, save that the woman might not marry her paramour, either party was free to marry again.

Whether we suppose that Jewish practice in our Lord's time corresponded to the new law, shortly to be promulgated, or to the old law, still theoretically valid, both the schools of Hillel and Shammai were agreed in taking it for granted that adultery ended the marriage bond.

Dr. Charles thinks that our Lord also took this for granted, and that the words (Matt. xix. 9) "except for fornication," though added by the Evangelist, are a correct interpretation of the Master's thought.

He also argues that Matthew's version of the incident is not derived from Mark (x. 2-12), as is commonly supposed, but from his second, written source "Q" which most scholars believe to be an earlier and better authority for our Lord's sayings than Mark, even if they do not agree with Dr. Charles in thinking that Mark also used it.

THE IDEAL OF CHRIST.

Dr. Charles' discussion of St. Paul's teaching is no less fresh and interesting, though space does not allow us to summarize it here.

Whatever the final verdict of scholarship on Dr. Charles' arguments may be, at least they will show that the practical question of the Church's attitude towards divorce to-day cannot be settled by an appeal to proof texts of such doubtful interpretation.

Quite clearly Christ considered life-long marriage the ideal, and He expressed this view without any ambiguity.

But "because of the hardness of men's hearts" Moses permitted divorce. That Christ would have forbidden the authorities of Church and State, the men who to-day "sit in Moses' seat," to make any similar allowance, it is difficult to maintain.

The only question is: How much allowance?

KISSING CUSTOM.

ERASMUS AND ENGLISH MAIDENS OF HIS TIME.

In the course of a case at home in which a "Singing Doctor" was concerned, Counsel observed that he had had an opportunity of looking up the quotation of Erasmus which his lordship had given the previous afternoon on the habit of kissing in England.

"Your Lordship," counsel remarked, "was perfectly right as to the origin. It occurs in the letter of Erasmus to Faustus Andreolus, exhorting him to go to England, and is as follows:—

"There are maidens there beautiful as goddesses, of a disposition both charming and yielding, and such as you would infinitely prefer to your maids."

Moreover, they have a custom that has never received the praise it merits. If you go anywhere you will be welcomed with kisses from all of them. If you have occasion to leave any place they will speed you on your way with kisses. You kiss and are kissed."

"Does one of them come to see you delicious attentions are forthcoming. Does one go away from you an interchange of kisses is the rule."

"If you meet one somewhere else you kiss your fill. In short, wherever you go all is sheer delight."

His Lordship.—In what language is it? Mr. Hastings.—It is written in Latin and English. My learned friend (Mr. Lewis Thomas, K.C., for the defence) can have it in which he likes. (Laughter.)

I have several friends who would be all the better for a little wife-beating conducted with moderation and humanity. *Mlle. Iris de Villiers.*

I am one of those who would greatly deplore if sentiment were completely banished from our civic life.—*The Lord Mayor.*

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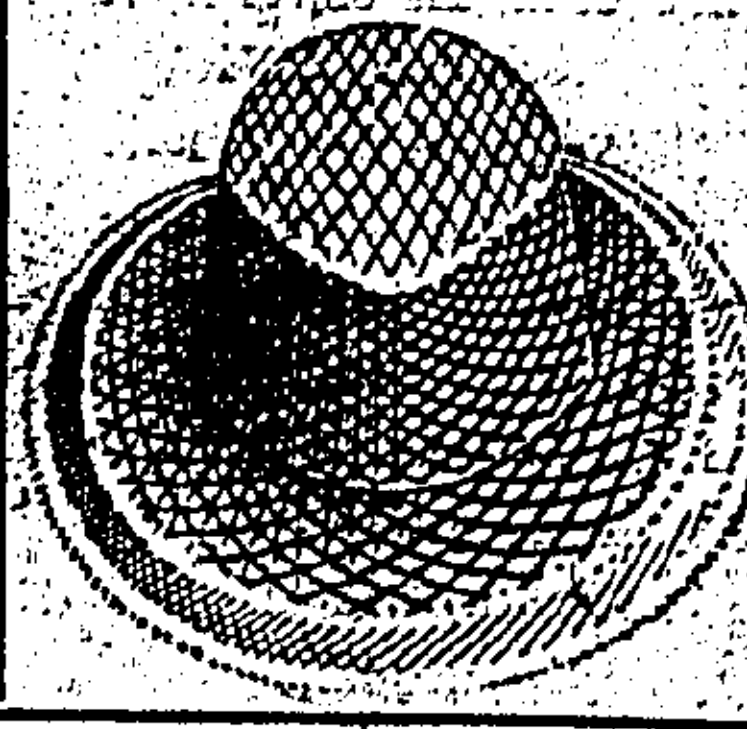
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

Resignation of the Miners' Leader.—The
Plain Facts of the Situation.—Ab-
surdities of Liquor Control.—Death
of a Famous Scientist.—Good
Terms for the Turks. Con-
ciliating Indian Opinion.
—"Mr. Speaker" off
to Canada.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 17th.

EXIT MR. SMILLIE. Mr. Robert Smillie's retirement from
the Presidency of the Miners' Federation
is in its way quite a notable event of
the week. His disappearance from the
stage robs the Labour movement of one
of its outstanding figures. He was a
hard-headed Scot, who could drive a
bargain over wages and hours with as
much skill and adroitness as any man in
the country. In that rôle Smillie was
practical, and as free from sentiment as
a Jew moneylender; but when he came
to shape Labour policy and map out a
programme for the mining industry he
was the most reckless of Utopian vision-
aries.This remarkable contrast in character-
istics is to be attributed to Mr. Smillie's
early experiences. As a boy he worked
in Scottish mines under conditions that
were cruel and appalling. His sufferings
embittered his whole outlook on life, and
he appeared incapable of realising that
the system he knew in those far-off years
has passed away for ever. Idealistic in
temperament, he was filled with a con-
suming passion to fashion a new world
in which the control of industry by
private capitalists would be eliminated.
Hence his determined efforts towards
nationalisation of the coal-fields, which
was the slogan of the Miners' Federation
during the agitation last year. Hence,
also, his efforts to force up the miners'
wages until they reached a point when
the miners have come to occupy a privi-
leged position in the Labour world.SOCIALISM AND MATERIALISM.
The miners were very ready to follow
Mr. Smillie's leadership so long as it
secured them shorter hours of work and
higher wages; but they were indifferent
to his beautiful new world on a Socialist
pattern. If they could get enough money
for their material wants by working four
days a week they worked four days and
no more. They certainly had no mind to
increase the production of coal in return
for better conditions of labour. They
accepted the increased wages, but, as last
year's agitation proved, they were not
prepared to help Mr. Smillie to bring
about an industrial revolution—which
was the ultimate goal he had in view—
and "turned down" nationalisation.
Since then what has been going on in
the mining Trade Union has resolved
itself into a wages struggle pure and
simple. It is on this matter of fact
plane, a materialistic issue of S.S.D., that
the contest between the Federation and
the Government over financial de-control
of the mines rests to-day.Mr. Smillie goes out with his visions
unfulfilled, a disappointed and broken
man. State control of the mining indus-
try has been weighed in the balance and
found wanting. The total loss to the
industry has been £5,000,000 per month.
The industry was met until recently by
"making the foreigner pay," as the
Tariff Reformers put it, and they did pay
so long as they were unable to get coal
elsewhere; but now the cost of production
in France, Germany, and Belgium is only
18/- a ton as compared with our 40/-
or more, while American coal costs three
dollars a ton to raise—and Britain has
lost the market, for the time being at
least.The Smillie plan of making losses good
and maintaining wages in the coal-fields
is to get a Government subsidy, which,
of course, is another name for a tax on
the whole community, and will not do.At last a determined effort is being
made to get rid of the Liquor Control
Board and its exasperating restrictions.
The Board was formed during the war to
regulate hours and conditions pertaining
to the sale of alcohol in munition areas,
the object being to limit opportunities
for munition workers to imbibe to
excess. It was so important to produce
war material that the nation could not
afford to leave anything to chance—not
even the chance of a workman going
on the spree. This interference with the
liberty of the subject was tolerated, and
even welcomed, as a means of helping to
win the war. There was, however, a
definite pledge that liquor control was a
temporary measure, and that all the
restrictions would come to an end with
the proclamation of peace.That pledge has not been kept. Min-
isters have been challenged on the
subject since the Armistice, and they
have shuffled and evaded the issue. Now
combined action is being taken to force
the Government to declare their policy.
Is a mean advantage being taken to try
to force a limited measure of prohibition
on the country? We shall soon know as
a result of a petition signed by 108
Members of Parliament of all parties, re-
questing the Prime Minister and Mr.
Bonar Law to give a day to discuss a
resolution which states that "the Liquor
Control Board should be dissolved forth-
with, and its regulations annulled, and
the services of its staff dispensed with,
these transactions to be finally completed
by Whitehall."BY DONKEY CART OR MOTOR VAN.
The Liquor Control Board is costing
the country an enormous sum. In the
estimates for the ensuing financial year,
1921-22, a total of £172,000,000 is ap-
propriated for this head. The money goes
for an army of useless officials engaged in
enforcing restrictions which are held
responsible for a good deal of working-
class unrest. Some of the rules and re-
gulations are framed in such the same
spirit that a "fussy" old schoolmistress
might adopt for a class of village pupils.
It fills overseas Britons coming home on
holiday with wonderment that the public
in this country have tamely submitted to
the Control Board for so long.Suppose a man hears on a Friday after-
noon that some friends will visit him onSunday evening and he wants to get a
bottle of whisky, he cannot do so. No
spirits may be ordered after 3.30 p.m., on
Friday, and none may be dispatched on
a Saturday or Sunday. He must wait
till Monday at 12 o'clock. Again, at no
time may a man buy less than a bottle
of whisky for consumption off the
licensed premises. A railway traveller
is, therefore, unable to fill his flask; he
must buy a whole quart bottle or go with-
out. The penalty for a breach of either
of the foregoing regulations is a fine
of £100 and six months' imprisonment
with hard labour.There is also a regulation which says
that a man may deliver beer or spirits in a
motor or horse-drawn vehicle at any time
of the day, but if he delivers by a donkey
cart or a messenger boy on a bicycle he
must not begin delivery till 12 o'clock,
under a penalty of £100. I could fill
a column with similar illustrations of
Liquor Control Board absurdities, but the
foregoing will suffice. They show what
bureaucracy can do when it really tries.A FAMOUS SCIENTIST.
Lord Moulton of Bank, Lord of Appeal
in Ordinary, whose death has taken place
this week, exemplified the truth of the
saying that the world knows very little
of its great men. He was practically
unknown to the general public, yet he
was a living intellectual force far above
all his contemporaries in the domain
of science. Some reaction of the place
he occupied was given the other day when
the Lord Chancellor said, having regard
to the meaning of language, that it was
doubtful whether we should have won the
war but for the services of Lord Moulton.It is questionable whether greater praise
could be bestowed on any man.
Although Lord Moulton was a lawyer
it is as a scientist that his fame is secure.
When the war broke out Great Britain
was dangerously short of explosives and
he took in hand the formidable task of
mobilising British chemists to supply our
needs in this respect. He did this with
such good effect that in the space of a
few months we had come abreast of the
Germans, despite all their years of
laborious research and practical experi-
ment. Among other things, Lord Moulton
invented the "tracer" bullet, which
proved fatal to Zeppelin "frightful-
ness." On entering the gas chamber the
missile ignited the gas and instantly
transformed the huge airship into a mass
of flames. Since the end of the war
Lord Moulton has been experimenting
with aniline dyes, and was chairman of
the British Dyestuffs Corporation at the
time of his death.THE SPEAKERSHIP.
As the date he has fixed for his retire-
ment from the Speakership approaches,
Mr. Lowther feels reluctance to leave
office greater than he supposed would be
possible. He loves his work; he is still
in for it; and if he were to consult the
House of Commons, members would un-
animously press him to remain. But
Mr. Lowther has promised to go to
Canada next May to present to the Cana-
dian House of Commons a replica of the
historic Speaker's chair at Westminster
as a gift from the Empire Parliamentary
Association. Consequently he is likely
to resign soon after the close of the
financial year.The Whips evidently regard the deci-
sion as final, for they have asked certain
of the older members of the House to
sound their colleagues as to the suc-
cession to the Speakership. Practically only
two names are being discussed—Mr.
Whitley and Sir Ernest Pollock. It is
uncertain whether the former wants the
post, to which he has a kind of claim,
having served for so long as Chairman
of Committees.A OTHER RETIREMENT of unusual note is
that of Sir Courtney Peregrine Ilbert.
Clerk of the House of Commons, which
is announced this week. It is nearly 20
years since he was appointed to the post
which he has now resigned, but pre-
viously he had finished a great career in
the Indian Civil Service. Born in 1841,
Sir Courtney will be 80 years of age in
June. A graduate of Balliol, he has held
at some time or other most of the prin-
cipal offices in the House and Indian Civil
Service, and is still mentally alert as
ever.THE TURKISH DELEGATES to the Repara-
tions Conference in London were the
last to leave here, and they are by
no means satisfied with the terms on
which the Allies are willing to allow them
to work out their salvation. This is not
surprising as the Turks seem to think the
best should count for nothing. As a
matter of sober fact, they have been treat-
ed with great liberality. Turkey has re-
gained much of what she lost under the
Peace Treaty. Greece is dissatisfied,
too. But if these peoples of the Near
East are wise they will make the very
best of the Allies' conditions, always re-
membering that this is a mundane and
mutable world of affairs, and that no
mortal man (including statesmen) can
tell what may happen to alter any agree-
ment in the course of ten or twenty
years.The concessions made to Turkey are
especially moderate, all things considered.
After what we have heard so often about
"burning the Turks out of Europe, bag
and baggage," it is certainly a remark-
able modification of original intentions
to allow the Sultan to continue at Con-
stantinople. Only a nominal show of
foreign military authority will be main-
tained there, although the Straits will not
be under Turkish control again. It is
hoped and believed in London that the
British attitude of marked conciliation
towards Turkey will have good effects
on Moslem opinion in India. As all the
world knows, the co-religionists of the
Turks resident in India fought most gal-
lantly against the Sultan's hosts and
helped to defeat them in the war, but it
is no part of their desire now to see
Turkey wiped off the political map. This
is, at all events, the way the position
is viewed in this country.The Sultan has been a standing joke
for many long years in European diplo-
macy as the "Sick man of Europe," and
it is really extraordinary how the invalid
has recovered again and again when it
was predicted his end had come. He has
seen some mighty thrones tumbling down
in ruins—and he is still very much alive
beside the Bosphorus.—H.B.

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SHANGHAI	via NINGPO	"HOPRANG"	Sat, 30th April	D'light
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	via NINGPO	"YATSHING"	Sat, 30th April	3 p.m.
BANGKOK	via SWATOW	"TEOPAO"	Sun, 1st May	D'light
SHANGHAI	via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sun, 1st May	D'light
HAIPHONG	via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Wed, 4th May	9 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified
Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to all
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.HAIPHONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton
Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wethai and Chafoc.BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok,
via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, April 30th, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG &
CALCUTTA.Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENGLYLE"	9th May
S.S. "GLENOGLE"	15th May

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	about 25th May	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

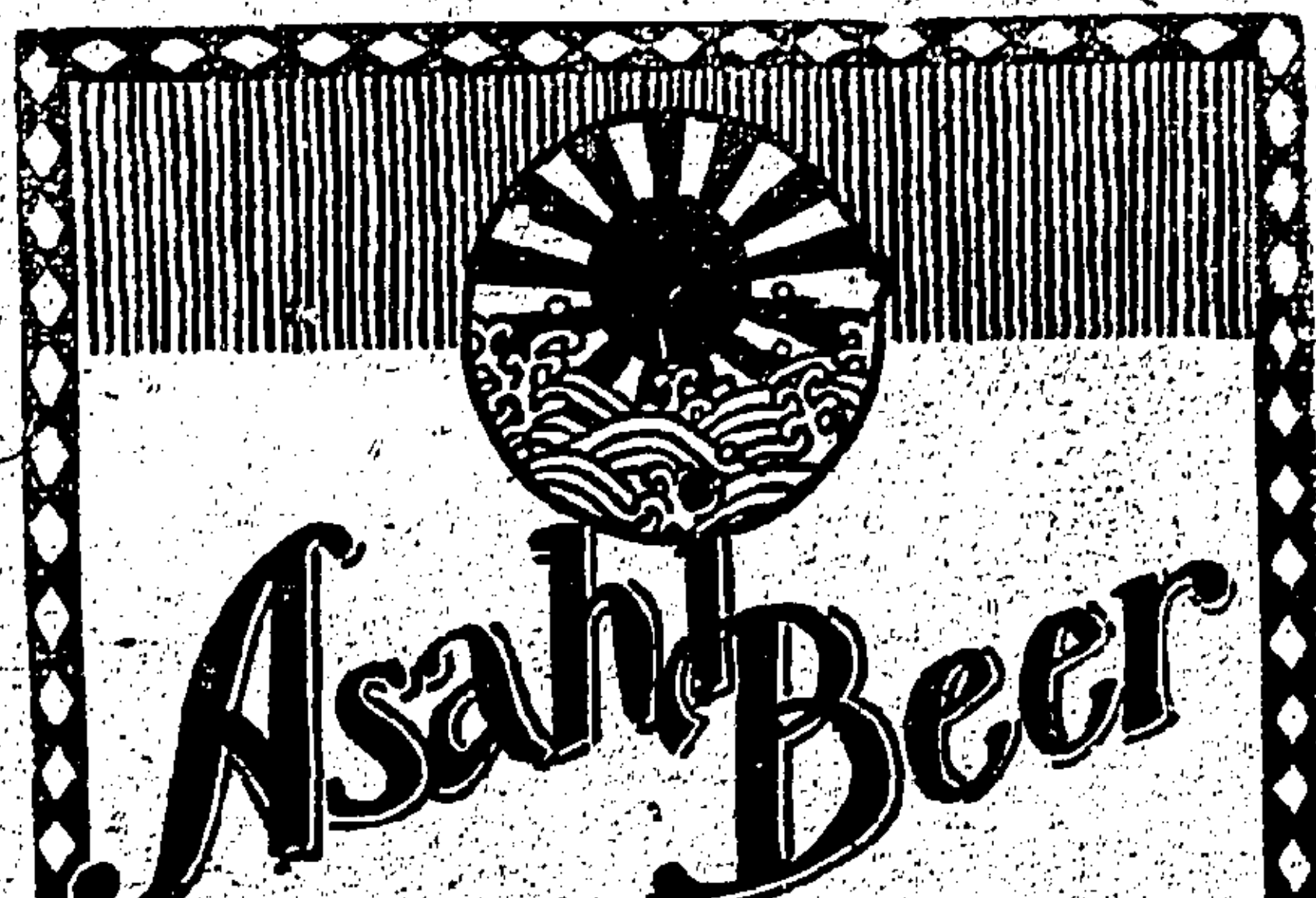
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Managing Director: Mr. MARUO ARA
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NEW CARGO STEAMERS
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Eleven steamers of 2,100 tons each deadweight
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Twenty steamers of about 2,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 2,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)
For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 2, Bussan, Korea.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 25th.
Kat Shing, British str., 2,332 tons, Capt. D. S. Rinner, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

April 26th.
Asia, Chinese str., 607 tons, Capt. Lai-ho-tsky, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Chinese.
Dhewara, British str., 3,400 tons, Capt. T. P. Hall, from Bombay, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Footie, Chinese str., 859 tons, Capt. Miyuoka, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

Georgia, French str., 777 tons, Capt. Waitnek, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Himalaya Maru, Japanese str., 2,750 tons, K. Hirano, from Keelung, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Japan, British str., 3,837 tons, Capt. Munro, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Lara, Dutch str., 399 tons, Capt. J. M. van Hoen, from Canton.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Suisan, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. A. Fraser, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—W. P. Fat Shing.
Van Udon, Dutch str., 2,880 tons, Capt. F. Schelle, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,715 tons, Capt. A. Mitford, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

April 26th.
Beutler, for Nagasaki.
Chihaya Maru, for Keelung.
Dezanha, for Singapore.
Genan Maru, for Takao.
Kwaiyang, for Singapore.
Mingyang, for Swatow.
Shimo Maru, for Shanghai.
Tai Sze Ma, for Hoihow.
Takung, for Hoihow.
Taming, for Amoy.
Wenhou, for Hankow.
Wingung, for Canton.
Yue Ting Wu, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Wing Sang*, on April 25th:—Mrs. Barracough, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Mr. Booker.
 Per s.s. *Yatching*, on April 25th:—Major G. Stoddart, I.A., Mr. A. H. Hinton, Mr. P. J. McDermott, Mr. W. R. John.
 Per s.s. *Dhewara*, on April 26th:—Major G. M. Carrie, General Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Madory, Mr. M. H. Woutman, Mrs. S. W. Henry, Mr. Robertson.
 Per s.s. *Van Udon*, on April 26th:—Messrs. K. Weber, E. Hanold, T. Tabellou, A. Mayer, H. Stark, J. Schwinick, Miss A. U. Sellhorst, Miss A. Marques, Mr. A. Visser, Mrs. Van Gennep, Mr. V. C. Haeg, Mr. Th. A. Hinderma, Mr. J. H. Tomlinson, Mr. J. A. Walker, Mr. Bruce Michie, Mr. P. de Bons, Mr. M. Heidler.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Abercrombie (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.
Bellerophon (Blue Funnel line), due May 18th.
Bowen Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 18th.
Edmore (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 23rd.
Meragades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due May 1st.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due April 28th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from London for this port, due May 25th.
Kirin Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 10th.
Lima Maru (N.Y.K.), from Hamburg, due April 28th.
Malacca Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due April 28th.
Matsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Dairen, due April 28th.
Mechan (Blue Funnel), due May 8th.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 12th.
Wenatchee (Admiral line), due May 1st.

ANOTHER FAST PASSAGE BY THE "VAN CLOON."

Referring to the publication in the *Daily Press* on Monday morning that the s.s. *Van Cloon* of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Mij (Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia) for which the Java-China-Japan Line are the agents, covered the distance from Hongkong to Singapore on her last trip in 4 days, the company inform us that this steamer arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning at daylight having left Singapore last Thursday at 1 p.m., thus making the voyage this time in 4 days.

The *Van Cloon* sails from Hongkong for Singapore once a month, as shown in the advertisements appearing regularly in the *Daily Press*. She has excellent accommodation for 1st class passengers (single and double cabins), and every further comfort, while the passage-rate of \$150 to Singapore is exceedingly low in comparison with rates generally prevailing.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 26th at 11.37.—Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei; other changes are slight. The depression remains over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.84 inches against an average of 10.70 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.E. winds, moderate, fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 27th to May 3rd, 1921.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Standard Time	Height	Standard Time	Height
Wed.	27	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		11 31	4 2	5 24	3 5
Thur.	28	11 31	4 0	5 24	3 8
		11 31	4 0	5 24	3 8
Fri.	29	No info.	high	low	water
		6 11	6 7	9 53	2 1
Satur.	30	No info.	high	low	water
		3 14	5 4	10 56	2 2
Sun.	1	6 40	4 5	10 24	4 3
		3 54	6 2	11 44	2 1
Mon.	2	6 55	4 8	10 13	3 9
		3 18	5 1	10 22	3 1
Tues.	3	7 3	5 0	10 22	3 1
		6 18	5 2	10 44	3 4

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 Sold by all Chemists.

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	From	Due
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Apr. 28 May 16
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Hongkong	May 17 June 7
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Hongkong	May 26 June 13
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	June 14 July 2
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Hongkong	July 7 July 28
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Hongkong	July 21 Aug. 8
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Aug. 18 Sept. 5
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Hongkong	Sept. 20 Oct. 11

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic crossing prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Freight conditions on the Atlantic are as competitive as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or otherwise at Hongkong to Europe. Freight rates from Hongkong to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

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FOR SHANGHAI

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" ... sailing April 27th.

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For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

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JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 7th May.
 S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... End of May.

FOR JAPAN:

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 3rd May.
 S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... Middle of May.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
 No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
 [767]

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PACEWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	22,000	April 27th
PERSEA MARU	22,000	May 14th
TAIYO MARU	22,000	May 28th
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	June 10th
YUNTO MARU	22,000	June 24th
KOREA MARU	22,000	July 1st

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. ‡ Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, Hilo, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA

ORU, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ANTOFA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	14,000	May 15th
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	June 10th
CHOYO MARU	—	July 11th

* Cargo only. For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

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via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA" May 18th S.S. "NANKING" June 15th S.S. "NILE" July 13th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" June 4th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" April 30th S.S. "NILE" June 25th

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	JAVA	Loading	3rd May	JAVA
TJILIWONG	JAVA	28th Apr.	3rd May	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	8th May	11th May	SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	JAVA	8th May	21st May	JAVA

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AND BREMEN

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Loading	For	Sailing
"BOERBOE" May	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	16th May
"ALCOE" June	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	2nd June
"ALCHIBA" July	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th July

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